acquiring plant of proven rated capacity, etc. to ensure fuller capacity utilisation of plants and machineries.

**Capital invested in sick industries**

3692. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries in India with break-up showing large scale, medium scale and small scale industries at the end of 1991-92;

(b) the amount of capital and labour involved in these industries;

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb industrial sickness;

(d) what has been the role of BIFR in this sphere;

(e) whether Government propose to make any amendments in the existing law dealing with industrial sickness; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest RBI data 221472 units in the small scale sector and 1461 units in the non-small scale sector were sick in the country as at the end of March, 1991.

(b) Such details are not maintained centrally.

(c) Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reseve Bank of India on formulation and implementaiton of rehabilitation packages in respect of sick and weak units considered potentially viable. Rehabilitation packages, *inter-alia* provide for funding of existing dues of banks and financial institutions with extended period for repayment thereof in phased manner, interest concessions, grant of fresh term loans as also fresh working capital facilities. As regards non-SSI sick industrial companies, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), a quasi-judicial body, set up under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been adequately empowered to take necessary action for determination of preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures relating to sick industrial companies.

(d) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 with a view to securing timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies, the speedy determination of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such sick companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. As on 30.11.92, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction had sanctioned rehabilitation schemes for 387 cases.

(e) and (f) A Bill incorporating comprehensive amendments to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 14th May, 1992 with a view to enhance effectiveness of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

**Policy on PSU**

3693. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are yet to formulate a policy on the fate of 76 viable and border line public sector undertakings with its entire focus concentrated on healthy undertakings and acceptable to the investment market and to evolve a

mechanism to offer equity to workers in offloading shares of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether Government have prepared a policy paper in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES) (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) In his Budget Speech 1991-92, the Finance Minister had already announced the scheme of disinvestment of public sector shares. The Government have decided to disinvest shares in selected enterprises and this selection is based on the criteria of marketability of shares and the need for disinvestment. The Government have also decided, in principle, to offer the equity of some selected undertakings to their workers.

**Violation of labour laws by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi**

3694. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi have violated the labour laws and the order of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) regarding appointment in the year 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण**

3695. **श्री महेन्द्र सिंह लाठर:** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार मध्यम दर्जे के किसानों की खेती को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए चीन की तरह छोटे आकार के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण और किसानों को उन्हें कम लागत पर उपलब्ध कराये जाने संबंधी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही):** (क) और (ख) छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन 1800 सी०सी० की क्षमता तक के छोटे ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण को राजकोषीय रियायतें देकर प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

**उद्योग मंत्रालय में खर्च में कमी करने के लिए किये गये उपाय**

3696. **श्री राम सिंह राठवा:** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा खर्च में कमी करने के लिए किये गये उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन उपायों के जरिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि की बचत की गई है?

**उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही):** (क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान खर्च में कमी करने हेतु उद्योग मंत्रालय में अनेक उपाय किये गये हैं जैसे कि पदों को समाप्त करना, कुछ कार्यालयों को बंद करना, टेलीफोन लाइनों को स्वेच्छा से कटवाना और पेट्रोल की खपत को कम करना आदि।

(ख) इन उपायों के द्वारा अब तक लगभग 440 लाख रुपये (केवल चार सौ चालीस लाख रुपये) की बचत की जा चुकी है।